NAME OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE PARTY STREET

WASHINGTON

The Income Tax Decided Constitutional by the Su-. preme Court.

Reception of Colored Messengers at Secretary Browning's.

Speech of President Johnson to the Georgetown Cadets.

The Slave Trade Treaty Appropriation in the Senate.

Proposed Annexation of St. Domingo Defeated in the House.

NO TARIFF BILL THIS SESSION.

Introduction of a Bill Increasing the President's Salary.

Another Annexation Scheme Defented.
The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, at heir meeting jo-day, agreed to report the resolutly offered to the House by Mr. Orth, elative to the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. It met with a signal defeat, only getagainst it. The only democrat voting for it was . Chanler, of New York, who wants St. Domingo for the purpose of making a Botany Eay out of it. It is understood that the State Department is in pos-session of some information going to show that the people of St. Domingo are anxious to be attached in ne way to the United States. This was the basis the action of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in seing to Orth's resolution and also of the resoluon offered by Mr. Cullom, a member of the comnittee, the other day, calling upon the President for

The paragraph published in some newspapers esterday stating that General Butler had declared or Dawes for Speaker is vehemently denied here the Lowell statesman. He says he neve ave utterance to anything like the opinion ntained in the published statement, and also that he did not say that Blaine promised to make him chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The information, doubtless, emanated from a quarter lively contest going on about the Speakership be-tween Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Biaine, of Maine, and the friends of both are very industrious tes. This story of Butler, Blaine, Dawes and the mies of the candidate from Maine. The effect if uncontradicted, would be to give the avor of Dawes. How Butler intends to vote I do ommand the undivided support of members from is section. As the contest looks at present Mr. ems to stand the best chance of droppi Speaker's chair. I should add that be ter and Blaine protest that they never had any conversation on the subject of the speakership at all and, therefore, as a matter of course, did not make any bargain based upon the elevation of the

hatter to that honorable position.

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge. The House Committee on Roads and Canals at their meeting to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the East river from New York to Brooklyn. The bill will probably be reported to the House to-morrow or next day. There seems to be no doubt

Reciprocity Treaty with Canada ussing the reciprocity question prior to the Congress suggesting important features not embraced in any of the bills now under consideration. Mr. Wilson thinks that no measure should be enter-tained which does not include the manufactures of the respective countries as well as the raw products, which the Canadians seek to make the basis of reciprocal legislation. Senator Ramsey's bill em-braces the general principles of such a measure, but fraces the general principles of such a measure, our faxes the duty to be paid on either side at the uniform rate of five per cent. Mr. Wilson proposes to make this rate ten per cent, as a necessary revenue impost in both countries, and also to make importin both countries, and also to make import-ant changes respecting the transport of goods and merchandise through the respective coun-tries. It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means will shortly report a resolution, for the adoption of the House, requesting the Secre-tary of State to investigate the whole subject of our reciprocal relations with the British provinces and report his views thereon to Congress.

The Internal Revenue Tax Bill. Mr. Schenck succeeded to-day in getting the House to agree to held night sessions, beginning to-morrow evening, for the purpose of considering the Internal Revenue Tax bill. There is little more prospect of passing the bill now than there was at the last session; but Schenck is determined to make a vigorous effort in its behalf, as it will be about the only thing the Ways and Means Committee will have to show for its numerous meetings and supposed herculean labors during the session.

The Atlantic Telegraph Question.

Mr. C. C. Leigh will appear before the Senate For-eign Relations Committee to-morrow to argue against the proposed prohibition of landing telegraph cables on American soil without authority of Congress. Mr. Leigh delares that the statement that he favored Senator Morton's proposition is entirely erroneous. Interview of the Georgetown Cadets with the

The cadets of Georgetown Calets with the President.

The cadets of Georgetown College called upon the President to-day at the White House, and were received by his Excellency in the East Room of the mansion, where they went through the manual of arras, and showed much skill and proficiency in the knowledge of rudimentary tactics. There were a good many spectators at the reception. The follow-ing address was presented to the President by Cap-tain Sheridan, of the cadets:—

Ing address was presented to the Freshent by Captain Sheridan, of the calets:—

Mr. President—As the representative of the Georgetown College cadets, I have the honor of addressing you on their behalf, and expressing the high regard they have ever entertained for your Excellency. We have long desired an opportunity to thank you for your good feeling towards our venerable Alma Mater, and the interest you have always taken in her weifare. During the past few years we have all witnessed the many eminent virtues you have displayed, both in your private and your official capacity, and now, on the eve of your retiring from the high office you have so ably filled, we feel assured that you can review your past course with the proud satisfaction of having discharged your duties inthfully and honorably. In conclusion, Mr. President, we thank you for your kindness in receiving us to-day, and we trust that in the new and humbler sphere of life you are about to enter you may ever enjoy that peace and constant satisfaction which is the reward of a life usefully and honorably spent in the service of our country.

The President in reply said:—

I thank you for this visit and for the kind and courteous address you have presented me. You are

The President in reply said:—
I thank you for this visit and for the kind and courteous address you have presented me. You are all young and intelligent, and starting out to begin the struggle of life. At this particular Juncture I may be pardoned if I make some remarks, to which thivite your consideration, as being of that character and importance you will sooner or later learn to appreciate. In a short time the care of the constitution and all that concerns the government, its administration and laws, pass into your hands. It must then be incumbent on your part to prepare yourselves scriously for this high and sacred duty.

unity, subject to the will of the sovereign people d done in the manner and mode pointed out by self. Any change wrought in the constitution that es not conform to this rule is fatal to its steerity, dd robs the people of protection first, and finally stroys their liberties. If I could make a lodgment the principles of the consutution in your minds, be taken up and digested hereafter, I feet that to the taken up and digested hereafter, I feet that to did have done a great deal of good. I think sere ought to be a professor in every colege in the land to teach its pupils a cortex of the constitution, and to hold it next a reverence and importance to the Bible, for it is as such the groundwork of our government as the their is the foundation of our holy religion. Then, it it be your study. It represents all the States. It

The cadets went through some further exercithe manual of arms and then marched around the room to where the President stood and were each

meeting this morning, and had a lively debate over mative. It will be observed that those mentioned as voting in the negative supported the bill to aid the Central Branch Pacific Railroad, and those in the affirmative contributed to defeat it. The tables were very effectually turned upon the latexact all possible security before consenting to agree that the government shall be held responsible for the payment of interest on the bonds. The railroad fore, put down that this point is already substan-tially settled; but those of the committee who are to turn round and fight the main proposition of pledging the credit of the Treasury to the payment of the interest on the bonds, They desire that General Grant's administration

ing order, and the country capable of bearing addi-tional burdens, these Pacific railroads can all come up in succession and get a plum apiece. An event somewhat novel to the fashionable sea-son in the national capital occurred at the residence of Secretary Browning on Saturday afternoon last.
To use the expression of one of his guests at that
time, "a little instance occurred there." The Secretary gave a reception to the colored messengers of the Department of the Interior and their families. From the best accounts given of the inception and result of this entertainment it would appear that when the genial Secretary issued invitations to the heads of bureaus and clerks of his depart-ment to visit him on Friday evening he left the colored employes entirely out in the cold. In view of their altered circumstances these aspirants for perfect equality had no notion of allowing things to go on as they did under the old regime, and so either delegated one of their number to jog the Secretary's memory concerning a certain proclamation issued by President Lincoln, or managed in some way to hint to him that all the employes of the department should be served alike. The Secretary department should be served affect. The Secretary
"saw the point," and sent his messenger to a number
of the colored messengers in the several bureaus
with a verbal invitation to them and their families
to call upon himself and Mrs. Browning between the hours of two and five on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Browning desired to see all his subordinates collectively to bid them farewell previous to his retirement from office, and concluded to adopt this method of doing it. The Secretary and Mrs. Browning accordingly made preparations to give their colored guests a kind reception. The ap-pointed hour arrived, and with it arrived a stunning concourse of dusky visitors. Deeming punctuality a virtue too much neglected, they had determined a virtue too much neglected, they had determined not to follow the example of fashionable whites and drop in scatteringly, but to pounce upon the amiable Secretary in a body, after the manner of a surprise party. Mr. Browning may have been somewhat surprised at the size of the multitude that appeared. He probably was, but he received them with marked politeness, and together with his wife went through the ceremony of a vigorous handshaking. At this stage of the proceedings another departure from established precedents in the matter of receptions occurred. One of the messengers, Mr. Bowen, drew forth a carefully folded paper, and, clearing his throat, read it, after which he hangled it to Mr. Browning. The address had at least one merit—it Browning. The address had at least one merit—it was commendably brief. Here it is precisely as written and spoken:—

written and spoken:—
Hon. Secretary Browning:—
Sir—We, the colored employes in the United
States Patent Office, should not accept of the invitation you have been pleased to extend to us in the
numble position we have held under your administration of the interior Department without expressing to you our gratitude toward our race, from the
fact that it is without a precedent of an American
statesman, which will be long remembered by us.
Therefore we wish you and your family a long and
happy life.

At the conclusion of this address. Mr. Browning
replied by thanking them for their good wishes. He

At the conclusion of this address. Mr. Browning replied by thanking them for their good wishes. He was glad to see so many of his faithful messengers around him. He had always found them zealous and trustworthy, and wherever it might be his lot to dwell he would remember them kindly. A bright future was opening before them, in which many of their race would rise to dignity and honor; but their success rested mainly with themselves. The efforts of white men, friends to their ray a would

wished-for goal with honesty, integrity and iful practice of every virtue. He wanted the

ing theme for months to come.

The Tariff Question Squelched.

The Tariff bill received its quietus in the House today, and it will hardly be brought up again this
session, even by its persistent advocate, Mr. Moorhead. With the exception of Moorhead, its friends
abandoned it some time ago, chiefy because it has
for some time been apparent that no measure of a
minimizerory character could be passed at this session. tory character could be passed at this sen

It is thought at the Treasury Department that government will not lose anything by the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, at Little Rock, Ark. The amount owing by that bank at the time of

figure, and if there be anything left to the bank at all it is not possible for the government to lose.

The Bradley Case Still Undecided.

The case of Joseph H. Bradley again came before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today, all the judges present excepting Judge Fisher. The Court said the paper submitted to it a few days ago by Mr. Bradley professed to have two objects one to offer an apology to this court for his langua to Judge Fisher in the Criminal Court and the oth

pose continues in force. The Court, after replying at length to that paper, concluded by saying—
With a proper spirit on the part of Mr. Bradley there would be no difficulty in framing an apology which would be satisfactory to the Criminal Court as well as this, and be creditable to himself. The absence of this spirit has hitherto been the only obstacle to his restoration. We entertain a sincere respect for his age, his learning and his ability in the profession. We have left it to be a painful duty to exclude him from the bar, of which he was the acknowledged leader and where we have often witnessed his triumphs. We issued our rule upon him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court, and purposely confined our charges to two specifications—one, the use of offensive language to Judge Fisher in the Criminal Court, which we then thought was a branch of our jurisdiction, and the other' the letter to Judge Fisher, to which repeated reference has already been made. But his return to that rule was not such as we hoped it would be, and our order of dismissal from the bar was the consequence. He then applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a mandamus to compel us to restore him, and that court granted the mandamus at its present term. That also was a result which we had not looked

Intelligence was received here to-day from Pensa ola that the monitors Oneonta and Catavba, sold

ortant Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has renered th

Important Dieckins by the Secretary of the Transury.

The Secretary of the Transury has renerred the following decisions:—
Palled or undressed skins are dutable aten percent. All duties must be depended in cost. As the state of the state o

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ant in error, a foreigner and a subject of at Britain, sued the plaintiff in error for three mills upon each bond reserved to the State of Pennsylvania under the laws of that State. Upon the trial of the case the plaintiff in error gave in evidence the deed of trust or mortgage securing the bonds and the articles of union consolidating into one company corporations chartered by the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the proceedings of those corporations authorizing and assenting to the legislation of the two States effecting such union. The Court was then asked to instruct the jury that by force of the act of Congress holders of bonds, wherever resident, were liable to pay the de-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1867.

. Writs dismissed.

58—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad any ys. Enigh.—Judgment affirmed.

were deeply interested.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., thought the resolution proposed to expend too much money.

Mr. FESSENDER thought it poor economy for Sena tors to subject their innocent fellow citizens employed in the interior Department to a health destroying attrophysic for the sake of a troping.

Mr. HENDRICES rejoined that it the Senator it can New York had knowledge of any official misconduct of the Secretary of the Interior he was remiss in not having it investigated. But that Senator had failed to meet his criticism on the proposed am-indicent, viz.:—That it was designed by the Senator from New York to reserve the expenditure of the appro-priation for a Secretary in partisan sympathy with

Several amendments were made, so that the resolution as passed merely duthorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease a freproof building on G street for not more than \$10,000 a year, and to destroy only models for patents not granted.

THE LINCOLM MONUMENT.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that Vinne Ream has completed her plaster cast of Mr. Lincoln, which is really like the original, and asks the promised appropriation of \$5,000.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.), of Me., the Senate then proceeded to consider the Consular Appropriation bill for the year ending June 33, 1870. Nost of the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the amendment striking out the clause of the House bill consolidating several of the South American

amendment striking out the clause of the House bill consolidating several of the South American missions.

Mr. Patterson, of N. H., moved an amendment, reducing the appropriation to carry into effect, the treaty between the United States and ner Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African siave trade, from \$12,000 to \$2,000, and in support of the motion stated that the officers to whom this money was to be paid had never performed any duty nor had any to perform.

Mr. Stenner was astonished. He recollected that John Slidell had once, in his palmiest days, made in executive session a similar proposition in defence of slavery.

Mr. Hexdericks hoped the Senator from Massachusetts was not going to make public proceedings in executive session. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stenner said he was not. He was speaking of a matter which belonged to history. The apprepriation was made to pay the expenses of courts, and which the United States government were bound by greaty stipulations to maintain.

Mr. Patterson inquired the date of the treaty.

Mr. Patterson remarked that that was after Mr. Slided had left the Senate.

Mr. Stenner spiled that it was 1862.

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Mr. Patterson remarked that that was after Mr. Slided had proposed to bring home our squadron then on the coast of Africa, and which we were obliged by the Ashburton treaty to keep there, upon the ground that it was a great expense to the country and did nothing to prevent the siave trade. But even Slidell had proposed to do this in the regular way, by terminating the treaty, while the Senator from New Hampshire wished to attain his object by a short cut, stopping the salaries of the officers appointed under the treaty of 1862. In that treaty Great Britain and the United States had taken upon themselves certain burdensome obligations with the glor

the slave traders out of the business. That theaty of 1862 was one of the most glorious events in our history.

Mr. Patterson thought the treaty would be just as glorious if his amendment were adopted. For fifty years Congress had voted a certain sum annually "to guard the crypt," without knowing what it was for; but recently it had been discovered in the House, in considering an appropriation bill, that this appropriation had been originally made to pay an officer to guard the tomb of Washington, which it was then designed to be under the Capitol, and had been continued from year to year, notwith-standing the fact that there was no "crypt" to guard. The Senator from Massachusetts seemed inclined to follow the example, but he (Mr. Patterson) did not think it was a good one. So far as Engund and the United States were concerned slavery and the slave trade were dead, but he could not coasent to vote \$12,000 a year "to guard their crypt." He denied that these courts had stopped or done anything to stop the slave trade. They had merely transferred it from English and American to Spanish and Portuguese vessels. Notwithstanding the closeness of the parallel drawn by the Senator from Massachusetts between him (Patterson) and John Sideli-in their attitudes towards the slave trade there still remained one striking and consolatory distinction, namely, that Mr. Slidell had been a slaveholder while he had been all his life an abolitionist.

Mr. Sumker remarked that the Senator from New Hampshire at least admitted that the slave trade had been diven from English and America.

After some further discussion by Senators Fessen.

and surely tast was a great gain for England and
America.

After some further discussion by Senators PessansDixon and Sunner, Mr. Patterson, of N. H.,
moved to strike out \$12,000 and insert \$466, with a
proviso that hereafter the salaries of cach of the
three judges shall be \$100 per annum.

The amendment was pending when, at half-past
four, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. / WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1869.

Mr. RROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of the president, professors and students of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, for a

law of July 2, 1868, and especially of sections twenty-three and twenty-aix of that act. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

der the call of States and Territories bills and

and children of Abraham Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Haight, (dem.) of N. J.—An act supplementary to the act of March 3, 1865, calling out the national forces. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver possession and title, without cost, to the Greek government, through its accorded Minister to this government, of the two monitors, the Miantonomoh and Agawam, in their present condition and where they now lie in harbor. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DOCKERY, of N. C.—To refund certain taxes illegally collected in the Internal Revenue Department. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

By Mr. INGENSOLL, (rep.) of Ill.—Supplementary to the National Currency act of June 30, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Judd, (rep.) of Ill.—To regulate the method of converting gold into currency. Referred to the Committee on Hanking and Currency.

By Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo.—A concurrent resolution of the Missouri Legislature on the subject of the Central Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

By Mr. Drigos—To promote the celerity of the postal service. Referred to the Post Office Committee. Also to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad to change the northern terminus of

Mr. Out in the table.

Annexation of st. domingo.

Mr. Out introduced the following joint resolution and moved the previous question on its passage and marking that he did so with the wisa of a large marking that he wisa of a large marking that he wisa of a large markin

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Iil., hoped the previous question would not be seconded.

Mr. PRUYN, (dem.) of N. Y., desired to offer a sail

resolution was accompanie forth the facts of the case.

Indiana proposes to gag the House on so important a proposition?

The Speaker—Without responding to the question as put the Chair will state that the gentleman from Indiana has the floor and demands the previous

as put the Chair will state that the gentlemal from indiana has the floor and demands the previous question.

The joint resolution was then laid on the table by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashley of Nev., Artell, Bafley, Baker, Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benton, Hingham, Blaine, Bontwal, Beyden, Begur, Brouwell, Brooks, Borr, Cary, Cortel, Perris, Peyer, Brouwell, Brooks, Borr, Cary, Cortel, Perris, Pields, Fox, Gett, Giosbergard, Galleries, Gong, Grover, Haight, Hamiton, Hawkins, Hohman, Hopkins, Hotchkies, Hubbard of W. Va., Hurrburd of N. V., Lumphry, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of N. V., Jones of Ky., Jund, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Lailin, Lask, Lawrence of Pa., Lincoh, Loughridge, Malory, Marshall, Marrin, Neveur, Milley, Moore, Moorhead, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Nuon, O'Neil, Paine, Perhan, Peters, Pelps, Polaley, Price, Pruy, Randall, Raum, Robinson, Sawyer, Schenck, Soodels, Shellaberger, Sigreaves, Spalding, Starkweatner, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Stover, Taber, Tafle, Teft, Trimole of Tenn, Trowbridge, Goson, Van Aernsan, Van Auken, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Trump, Washburne of Wis, Washburne of H., Washburne of Hass., Gellie, Chanier, Clint, Obb, Colurn, Celloun, Delano, Dewesse, Diokey, Donnelly, Ela, Eliot of Mass., Gellie, Chanier, Clint, Obb, Colurn, Celloun, Delano, Dewesse, Diokey, Donnelly, Ela, Eliot of Mass., Havrenn, Gove, Gravey, Harting, Hadghey, Higby, Hooper, Hunter, Hugersoll, Julian, Keiley, Koontz, Lawrennos, Commission, Stewart, Terchell, Van Horn of Mo., Vidal, Washburne of Ind., Whitemore, Wilson of Pa., and Woodward—S.

The substitute which Mr. PRUVN desired to Offer or to have read is as follows:

The substitute which Mr. PRUYN desired to offer or to have read is as follows:—

Be it resolved, &c., That, with the view to the establishment of free institutions throughout North America and adjacent, islands, the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to receive and consider any application which may be made to this government by the chief officers or chief may be made to this government by the chief officers or chief magistrate or other representatives of any political community in North America, including the West Indie islands, for its annexation by peaceful and henorable measures to the proposed annexation is desirable, that he then inquire into and ascertain, as far as may be, the terms and conditions on which the same can or ought to be made and entered into and that the President be further requested to make to Congress, fram time to time, such communications and recommendations on such subject as he may deem to be required by the great interests involved.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the Senate amendments to the Pension bill, the Military Academy bill and the Naval Appropriation bill were severally taken from the Speaker's table. The amendments to the two first were concurred in and the amendments to the last were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PAYMENT OF CLERKS IN THE PAYENT OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the bill making appropriations to pay the clerks in the Patent Office for January and February, 1869, was taken up and passed.

XEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on New York Election Frauds to employ additional cierical force.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Mr. BROOKS inquired how much that committee.

Mr. Brooks inquired how much that committee

Mr. BROOKS inquired now much that committee had cost already.

Mr. Dawiss said be could not inform the gentleman, but he had never known any committee to be run so economically as this committee was run by their chairman, the distinguished gentleman from ohio.

The resolution was not laid on the table, but was passed—yeas 109, nays 30.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITHESS.

The resolution was not laid on the table, but was passed—yeas 100, nays 30.

Mr. Dawies also offered a resolution directing the Sergreant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the House Florence Scannell for contempt in remaing to answer questions put to him by the Select Committee on the New York Election Frauds.

Mr. Kern remarked that when the winness was on the stand in New York and refused to answer some questions the committee did not insist upon his answering them, but discharged him without any notice that he would be brought to Washington.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said that Mr. Kerr was not quite accurate in his statement. The committee had insisted on the witness answering, but had not given him notice that he would be brought to Wash-

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE